

Re: LGBT situation in Ukraine in 2019

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In 2019, the activity of the Ukrainian LGBT community increasingly carried on, but aggressive pressure on it from the far-right nationalist groups did not accordingly decrease. The police quite effectively provided protection for LGBT public actions, but no improvement in investigating hate crimes against LGBTs was recorded.

The Ukrainian authorities and politicians in 2019 were focused on the election campaign and the elections that forced them to distance themselves from LGBT issues. They have not done anything to further the implementation of the LGBT components of the Action Plan on Human Rights. The position of the newly elected president and parliament regarding LGBT issues remains unclear – but the first steps of the new government did not show any significant differences from the policy in this area followed by their predecessors. Decreasing influence of conservative religious and nationalist political forces gives a cautious hope for faster progress in protecting LGBT people's rights under the new government.

Festivals and marches "to protect the traditional family", organized by religious activists, keep on getting active support from churches, religious and conservative NGOs, but the campaign of electronic petitions and appeals, stating homophobic requirements from local councils to the government, is clearly on the decline.

1. Generalized social and political situation

Legislation

Since the beginning of 2019 Ukrainian legislation concerning the interests and rights of LGBT people has not been changed. The implementation of the LGBTI components of the Action Plan on Human Rights, the deadline of which had already expired in previous years, moved no farther beyond its stalling point. These unimplemented components include such important as:

- Para. 105 Action 1 (regarding introduction of sexual orientation and gender identity (hereinafter abbreviated as "SOGI") as protected grounds in the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine");
- Para. 105 Action 3 (amending the Criminal Code to criminalize offenses on motives of intolerance, particularly on grounds of SOGI);
- Para. 105 Action 6 (development and submission to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine a draft law to legalize registered civil partnerships for both opposite-sex and same-sex couples in Ukraine);
- Para. 105 Action 7 (lifting the ban on adoption of children, particularly by transgender and HIV-positive people);
- Para. 109 Action 3 (development and adoption of common guidelines by the MIA and Prosecutor General of Ukraine to investigate hate crimes by the police taking into account the OSCE methodology).

However, it may be regarded as a positive aspect that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine did not even commence discussion of the amendments to the Action Plan developed in 2018, which would

substantially reduce the obligation in LGBT issues undertaken by the government while adopting this document. These amendments, inter alia, proposed to abandon the introduction of SOGI as protected grounds into the Law of Ukraine "On Principles of Prevention and Combating Discrimination in Ukraine" and effectively to give up drafting a law on registered partnership. Therefore, no changes to the LGBTI components of the Action Plan were made, and though the Ukrainian government does not hurry with their implementation, it has not abandoned its commitment in this area.

The state and local authorities

A campaign "to protect the traditional family" has been conducted by homophobic religious activists in Ukraine for several years already. Within it, in previous years local councils considered and adopted quite similar appeals to the central government to limit the rights and to ignore the interests of LGBT people. However, we did not record any such complaints from local councils in 2019. Yet, on May 23 the Chernivtsi City Council took the decision – despite its obvious illegality – to ban holding the Equality Festivals without prior public hearings. Its author Anatoly Chesanov, a member of faction Ridne Misto ("Hometown"), declared that, although his proposal possibly violated human rights, "society is not ready for it", and he, as an Orthodox Christian, demanded the prohibition of "gay parades". A similar decision by the Chernivtsi Oblast Council during last year sparked a reaction from the Secretariat of the Ombudsman, who informed the local deputies about its illegality and asked them to abolish it.

According to Ukrainian legislation, only the court may ban a public event. It should be noted that, unlike previous years, in 2019 we did not record appeals from local councils to the courts demanding to ban LGBT events.

On June 22, Deputy Mayor of Sumy Maksym Halytskyi posted on his Facebook page a photo of Nazi concentration camp prisoners with the caption "LGBT pride of a healthy person. I believe – not far is the time when the so-called prides will look that way." This post was deleted by administrators of the social network, and Halytskyi on his Facebook page apologized to victims of concentration camps and their relatives for using images of prisoners in a concentration camp – however, assuring viewers that he would continue to strongly resist "indulging LGBT propaganda" and "implementation of gender ideology." Spokesman for Attorney General Larysa Sarhan informed that "by the fact of such statements a criminal proceedings was initiated under Article 161, Part 1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – deliberate actions aimed at inciting national, racial or religious hatred. The investigation is commissioned to the Main Department of the National Police in Sumy oblast."

In May a scandal arose around unscientific and homophobic statements of Myroslava Stetsyuk, a Christian Ethics teacher at School No. 93 in Lviv, who convinced pupils that they would die if they visited the toilet after a "queer". The director of the school informed that the teacher received a reprimand for these actions and admitted that she was wrong. She was not released, but at the end of the school year she would retire.

On the eve of the Equality March in Kyiv, Deputy Mayor Mykola Povoroznyk called "all residents and visitors of the city to demonstrate their tolerance for all people, regardless of gender, sexual orientation, nationality, religion, skin colour, physical condition, views etc." He told that the Kyiv City State Administration, police and march organizers were working to ascertain that the march on June 23 was safe. The organizers of the march publicly invited the newly elected President of Ukraine Vladimir Zelensky to join the procession, to which invitation no reply was received. But the official Facebook page of the President's Office on June 23 published a post stating that the President is the guarantor of the rights and freedoms of all Ukrainian citizens, and "the National Police of Ukraine must ensure the safety of all Ukrainians in the days of the Equality March and take steps to prevent clashes between supporters and opponents of the March."

The Ukrainian Ombudsman in her annual report "On situation with observance of human and civil rights and freedoms in Ukraine" for 2018 (Section 8.4 "Discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity") states that "the situation in the sphere of combating discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity compared to previous years has not undergone significant positive changes." Further, she reports on her actions to protect the rights of LGBTs, and makes

recommendations to the Ukrainian authorities to remedy the situation – in particular, the Cabinet of Ministers Ukraine is to prepare and submit to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine a draft law on legalization in Ukraine of registered civil partnerships for opposite-sex and same-sex couples, and local governments are to refrain from actions and decisions which can contain signs of discrimination.

Among the central governmental bodies, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its position on protecting LGBT rights in Ukraine by publishing on its website a post for the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia (May 17): "Ukraine as a jural, democratic, European state is committed to protecting the fundamental rights and freedoms, and strongly opposes any discrimination, including homophobia, transphobia and biphobia."

The Ministry of Health most consistently supported protection of the rights of LGBT people and opposed homo/transphobic prejudices. Acting Minister Ulana Suprun, on the day of the Kyiv Equality March, made a post on her Facebook page, in which she stated the prevalence of discrimination and harassment against LGBTs and supported actions of the Public Health Centre to solve these problems in the health sphere. It should be noted that the Public Health Centre of the Ministry of Health, on the eve of the Equality March, changed the header on its official Facebook page, adding a heart in rainbow colours, and its official delegation took part in the march – the first among Ukrainian government institutions.

Also noteworthy is that a repeated participant of the Equality Marches and open supporter of LGBT rights, the former Deputy Minister of Economic Development Maxym Nefyodov, won the competition and headed the State Customs Service of Ukraine.

Law enforcement agencies and the judicial system

The attitude of the National Police of Ukraine to LGBT issues did not change in 2019 compared with recent years. The police quite effectively provided protection to the Equality Marches in Kyiv and Odesa against efforts of their opponents to prevent the events from being conducted. The organizers of KyivPride reported that representatives of the Kyiv police willingly took part in training on the subjects of discrimination and equality that the organization held. Unfortunately, as we learned from the official responses of the police departments in a few cities of Ukraine, including Kyiv, studying such issues is so far not included in the compulsory training of police, except for employees of the Department for Human Rights.

The situation regarding the investigation of hate crimes based on homo- or transphobia remains extremely unsatisfactory. Investigators consistently ignore the motives of homo/transphobia in committing crimes, qualify them mostly as usual hooliganism or some other offense without aggravating circumstances, and refuse to start an investigation of the possible violation of Article 161 of the Criminal Code, which currently is the only way to consider such motives when sentencing offenders. Victims of crimes, who try to protect their rights and apply to the police, usually have to apply to the investigating judge to start an investigation under Article 161, and sometimes even for entering information about the crime into the register and to start a preliminary investigation.

However, even if the police are forced to initiate an investigation under Article 161, it never leads to an indictment under this article in the court. The existing criminal legislation is totally unsuitable for correct qualification of hate crimes on any grounds other than "race", national / ethnic origin, or religious belief. This shortcoming had to be corrected by adoption of amendments to the Criminal Code (Action 3 of Para. 105 of the Action Plan on Human Rights), but the Interior Ministry is already three years late with the implementation of this provision of the Action Plan. Although the relevant bill had been developed by the Main Investigation Department of the National Police of Ukraine, it has still not been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers.

A police raid on gay club Potemkin in Dnipro city on the night of 19 to 20 April may be characterised only as a very flagrant case: 20-25 police officers broke into the club about 1 a.m., put everyone on the floor, and did not allow anyone to get up for three hours while having opened all windows (the temperature outside was no higher than +5°C). They seized the mobile phones of all those present, and some clothes

disappeared from the cloakroom. The club staff also informed about the loss of some equipment. Except for the mobile phones, all the items that disappeared were not included in the description of seized things. Police officers behaved very aggressively and homophobic, expressing insults and jokes related to sexual orientation, and two foreigners, who at the time were in the club, were forced to loudly sing the Ukrainian anthem. One of the club visitors received injuries. The management and staff of the club were charged under Article 302 of the Criminal Code "Creating or running brothels and pimping". Unfortunately, all complaints about illegal actions of the police officers to the Ombudsman and the State Bureau of Investigation only led to the checking of these same actions by the very Dnipro police who committed them – of course, they found no violations on their part.

In 2019, as well as in 2018, Ukrainian courts have not taken decisions to ban LGBT events. In the only known case of this kind, Ihor Mosiichuk MP before the Equality March in Kyiv appealed to the District Kyiv City Administrative Court to ban the event. However, the court returned the application to the plaintiff to correct errors due to its non-compliance with the law. To our knowledge, Mosiichuk did not re-submit a revised application.

Politics

The political life of Ukraine in the first half of 2019 was focused on the election campaign and the presidential and parliamentary elections. LGBT issues did not play any important role in these events.

The vast majority of popular political forces did not pay any attention to the issues of human rights, discrimination and equality. Although before the elections several civil society organizations and the media interviewed presidential candidates and political parties, in particular regarding their attitude to LGBT issues, most respondents simply did not answer the questions. Similarly, LGBT issues were not mentioned in official program documents of all popular parties and presidential candidates. Those representatives of popular political forces, who still answered the questions, particularly regarding the legalization of same-sex marriage in Ukraine, mostly resorted to evasive formulations which did not contain a direct answer. Only quite clearly stating their opinion were representatives of the People's Servant (Dmytro Razumkov: "This is a complex issue on which we have deep intra-party discussions") and the Opposition Platform – For Life (Yurii Boyko: "Concerning same-sex marriage, it is not even being discussed. This is such a nonsense that is unacceptable to our Christian society").

Key moderate-conservative parties in their answers to the questions of the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations said directly or hinted at their opposition to same-sex marriage (such as the Civic Position, and Samopomich) as well as the right-wing Svoboda party – however, all these political forces failed in the elections to the Verkhovna Rada. Nor was the election barrier to parliament overcome by those minor political forces that clearly and unequivocally support equal rights for LGBT people – in particular, the party Democratic Axe.

At a meeting of three liberal female politicians with representatives of the LGBT movement, they said that the future ruling party People's Servant had indeed had a significant discussion about their attitude towards LGBT issues, following which it was decided not to touch the topic in the election campaign. In their own words, Maryna Bardina would deal with gender (and therefore LGBT) issues in this party after the elections. We consider as a positive signal from the new government that the future head of the parliamentary Committee on Foreign Affairs Bohdan Yaremenko publicly supported the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. However, after discussions with other MPs from the People's Servant, he said that "Nobody opposed the ratification, but weighing the arguments against, the MPs decided that it was necessary to return to the issue only after a meaningful discussion with the [All-Ukrainian] Council of Churches [and Religious Organizations]."

As noted, the leading political forces in 2019 deliberately tried to keep aloof of LGBT issues. Mostly only far-right nationalist groupings (Carpathian Sich, the Right Sector, Tradition and Order, Freikorps, National Corps, C14, etc.) continued their traditional policy of aggressive intolerance and tried to disrupt all LGBT activities of which they became aware. Like during last year, they unsuccessfully tried to block the Equality March in Kyiv, but the police prevented clashes between them and the participants of the March, who eventually just by-passed the blocked part of the route. The activity of right-wing activists,

who tried to track down and beat participants of the Equality March after its completion, was significantly lower compared to the previous year.

During the election campaign numerous cases of "pink-black PR" were recorded, that is attempts to discredit some politicians because of their alleged association with the LGBT community. In particular, there were false reports about the Equality Marches in towns such as Irpin of Kyiv oblast and Slavyansk of Donetsk oblasts; photocollages with rainbow symbols of politicians such as Andrii Sadovyi and Svyatoslav Vakarchuk, etc. As in the previous years, these attempts have attracted no public attention and apparently did not affect the popularity of the mentioned figures.

Churches and religious organizations

Unlike previous years, in 2019 not one single church nor the All-Ukrainian Council of Churches and Religious Organizations (AUCCRO) applied to the government for banning the Equality March in Kyiv – it is noteworthy that during last two years only the UOC (MP) made such appeals. Representatives of churches in Odesa, headed by Metropolitan Agathangel (UOC of Moscow Patriarchate), still turned to the city mayor with a request to ban the Equality March in Odesa – however, according to journalists of the local Internet edition of Dumska, in 2019 the corresponding letter was signed by far fewer representatives of churches and religious associations than it used to be previously. In particular, it was not supported by the leaders of the Orthodox Church of Ukraine, or the Muslim and main Jewish communities in Odesa. From the UGCC it was signed only by the dean of the local cathedral on his own initiative, and from the Roman Catholic Church – by a bishop dismissed from the administration. According to journalistic sources, the Vatican mission in Ukraine urged the Catholic communities not to participate in such initiatives, especially when they are put forward by the Moscow Patriarchate.

However, no change in the attitude of the leading Ukrainian churches to issues of equality and protection of LGBT rights has developed. They are still against "homosexual propaganda", legalization of same-sex marriages or partnerships, use of the terms "gender" and "sexual orientation" in legislation, education and public administration, and so on. The head of the OCU Metropolitan Epiphanius described the notions of "gender" and "LGBT" as the propaganda which the West imposed on Ukrainian society. He was also noticed to be in contact with the leaders of such ultra-conservative and violently homophobic groups as Katechon and Tradition and Order – however, according to the official statement of the OCU, "The Church condemns and considers absolutely unacceptable any illegal acts of violence against citizens who do not support the traditional Christian views on family and public morals."

Ukrainian churches and religious organizations united in the AUCCRO continued to be actively involved in numerous marches and festivals "to protect the traditional family" which were organized and carried out in many cities of Ukraine by the homophobic initiative "All Together!" led by journalist and religious activist Ruslan Kukharchuk.

On the day of the Equality March in Kyiv, the police prevented a provocation against the event: four residents of Rivne intended to throw in its participants condoms filled with faeces from dry closets stolen by them. Surprisingly, it was found that the organizer of this event was Anatolii Polyuhovych, a pastor of the Protestant Church "New Life".

Obviously, an unpleasant surprise for the Ukrainian churches was the election of President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyi, who is not a Christian nor a religious person at all, and the defeat in the parliamentary elections of their traditional allies, conservative and right-wing nationalist parties. The two main lobbyists of conservative-religious and church interests in the Ukrainian parliament – Pavlo Unhuryan and Victor Yelenskyi – did not attain election into the newly elected Verkhovna Rada of IX convocation. Oleksandr Turchynov, who repeatedly made homophobic statements, left the position of Secretary of the Council of National Security and Defence. New President Zelenskyi, unlike all his predecessors, has not participated in the traditional religious activities marking religious or national holidays.

Broad society and media

Though Ukrainians have a not too friendly attitude towards LGBT people, they realize that this group comprises one of the main victims of intolerance – 43% of respondents agreed with such an assertion in the poll conducted in Ukraine by request of the National Democratic Institute (USA). For comparison, the same figure for people with disabilities was 42%, and for women – 23%.

In 2019, the information campaign "Struggle – you will overcome!", dedicated to the International Day Against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia, was supported by well-known and popular Ukrainian figures from show business and the media, in particular such as actress Olha Sumska, journalists Yanina Sokolova and Michael Shchur, musician Dmytro Shurov, singers Alina Pash and Zlata Ohnyevych, musical groups Yuko and KAZKA, and others. Significant information support was received by the Equality March in Odesa from popular local media, including the First City Radio and media project Dumska.

Today the Ukrainian media are characterized by mostly correct language as well as a friendly or neutral attitude regarding LGBT people – even by those editions which are conventionally considered pro-Russian or conservative. Experts of the Institute of Mass Information conducted a monitoring of 16 popular online media in the period from 12 to 18 June 2019. They found that over time these editions published a total of 25 materials on LGBT topics, and none of them used incorrect terminology such as "non-traditional orientation" or "homosexuality". Emotional colouring of the materials in 80% of cases was assessed as neutral, in 16% – as positive, and only in 4% – as negative.

Regarding the discussion of LGBT themes in the social network, according to our observations, Ukrainians expressed a variety of opinions and attitudes from strong condemnation and hostility to full support for LGBT people and their rights. We cannot say that some thought was dominant. On the eve of the International Day Against Homophobia, Mariupol journalists held a survey among casual passers-by on the streets about their attitude towards LGBT people. The vast majority of the respondents answered that it is neutral or at least tolerant.

Kyiv publishing house Ridna Mova ("Mother Tongue") translated into Ukrainian and published a comic book by Katie O'Neill from New Zealand "Princess Princess Ever After" that tells the story of love and marriage of two girl princesses. More recently, it also published another comic book by the same author "The Tea Dragon Society" that undermines the gender stereotypes established in society. According to Maria Shahuri, an employee of the publishing house, some buyers were unhappy seeing a comic book about homosexual love on the shelves of Ukrainian supermarkets, and then one of the retailers withdrew it from sale – but this incident remained isolated, and in other stores this comic book remains freely available and sells well.

LGBT community

With every ensuing year the number of Kyiv Equality March participants grows. In 2019 organizers counted about 8,000, and independent monitors – 6.3 thousand of them. This is approximately 1.5 times more than in 2018, which in turn is about 1.5 times more than the number of participants in Kyiv Equality March 2017. This year aggressive protesters, as in previous years, tried to block the passage of the march, but the police prevented clashes and provocations, and the March passed up nationalist and religious activists by another route.

The slogan of KyivPride 2019 was the words "Our tradition is freedom!" For the first time in the history of Equality Marches, a Ukrainian government agency – the Public Health Centre of Ministry of Health – officially participated in it. For the first time a column was formed of soldiers and volunteers, numbering about 30 participants. For the first time a column was formed of people with disabilities.

This year's Equality March in Odesa turned out to be quite successful, under the strong protection of the police against its aggressive opponents. As in Kyiv, its attendance (around 300 participants) has increased at least one and a half times compared to 2018. Kryvbas Pride organizing committee decided to cancel the pride march in Kryvyi Rih – "after consultations with the police and taking into account the elections to the Verkhovna Rada." However, the cultural program of the Kryvbas Pride Festival remained unchanged.

Smaller-scale LGBT public actions took place in many cities of Ukraine – particularly, Kherson hosted the third Queer Forum which ended with a march through the city centre attended by about fifty representatives of LGBT and friendly organizations. The march, protected by about 150 officers of the police and the National Guard, took place without serious incidents. However, in Chernivtsi, during a rally to mark the International Day Against Homophobia which was conducted by NGO Insight, the police detained two opponents of LGBT people who had used tear gas against the police while trying to break through their ranks and attack the participants of the action. As in the previous year, in 2019 far-right nationalist groupings have consistently tried to disrupt all public LGBT events; meanwhile event organizers and the police tried to find ways of for the holding of unhampered events. "The Rainbow Flashmob" on the International Day Against Homophobia in Zaporizhzhya, which is traditionally held by local NGO Gender Z, was protected by 500 policemen and National guards. The organizers twice had to change its planned location for security reasons. As a result, serious incidents were avoided.

Ukrainian LGBT organization in 2019 in general successfully continued their various ongoing activities. The main obstacles to their activities were threats by the radical far-right groups and lack of funding. Unfortunately, due to lack of funds for its maintenance NGO Insight had to close its shelter in Kyiv for LGBT people who find themselves in difficult circumstances. Meanwhile, NGO ALLIANCE.GLOBAL has opened in Kyiv a similar shelter, but it is available only for gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men as well as transgender persons. Mariupol NGO Istok announced the opening of the first LGBT centre in the city.

2. Violence, discrimination and other violations of LGBT people's rights¹

From January to August 2019 the monitoring network of Nash Mir Center documented 279 cases of actions motivated by homophobia and transphobia, discrimination, and other violations of LGBT rights.

The distribution of these documented cases by region was as follows (please see Table 1):

Table 1

Kyiv and oblast	91
Kherson oblast	38
Kharkiv	26
Odesa and oblast	24
Dnipro and Dnipropetrovsk oblast	14
Zhytomyr	13
Vinnitsya and oblast	10
Zaporizhzhya and oblast	8
Mykolayiv	7
Donetsk oblast (under Ukrainian control)	6
Lviv and oblast	5
Donetsk oblast (under Russian occupation)	6
Khmelnitskyi and oblast	5
Poltava and oblast	4
Chernivtsi oblast	4
Ternopil	4

¹ Here the number of documented violations of LGBT people's rights may exceed the number of cases because in some cases more than one type of rights were infringed.

Luhansk oblast (under Russian occupation)	4
AR Crimea (under Russian occupation)	3
Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	2
Sumy and oblast	2
Lutsk and Volynska oblast	2
Rivne oblast	1
TOTAL	279

Acts of hate towards LGBTs

As in the previous years, the largest number of cases (221) relates to acts motivated by homophobia or transphobia. 96 of them may be described as hate crimes, 121 – as hate incidents, 8 – manifestations of hate speech. The cases listed below enumerate the following offences (please see Table 2):

Table 2

Types of violations	Number
insults, humiliations of human dignity	134
physical violence of varying severity	67
illegal collection and disclosure of confidential information	55
extortion, blackmail	48
homophobia / transphobia in the family	33
robbery	10
homophobic inscriptions / calls, offensive language	8
attacks on LGBT centres / events or activists	7
blocking of peaceful assembly	7
sexual violence	7
damage to property	6
murder	2

According to our observations, the share of violence against LGBTs as well as attacks on LGBT events slightly decreased compared with the same period last year. Also notable was a decrease in the incidences of homophobic violence during and immediately after the Equality March in Kyiv.

This period also showed significantly fewer cases of hate speech and incitement to discrimination against LGBT people. However, we recorded a sharp increase (more than double compared to the first half of 2018) of nonviolent offenses with mercenary motives – extortion, blackmail and disclosure of personal information of sexual orientation or gender identity. These criminal schemes are very well developed and successfully used by criminals due to the secretiveness of men who have sex with men and their reluctance to apply to the police for protection.

The relations with law enforcement agencies

For the first eight months of 2019 we documented 20 cases of violations towards LGBT people by the police (please see Table 3).

Table 3

Violated rights (by what actions)	Number
the freedom from discrimination (insults and humiliation of human dignity in	14

relation to sexual orientation or gender identity, biased attitude related to sexual orientation or gender identity)	
the right to liberty and security (violation of procedural rules, physical violence, extortion, abuse of power and official authority)	7
the right to an effective remedy (failure to protect the rights)	6
the right to respect for private life (illegal gathering of confidential information and its release)	4
freedom from torture and inhuman treatment (torture and inhuman treatment)	1

Unlike a few previous years, in 2019 among LGBT rights violations by law enforcement agencies what prevailed were cases of discriminatory treatment on SOGI grounds and violations of the right to liberty and security that resembled the old militia's working methods. The most scandalous case of this kind, which occurred in Dnipro city, is described on pages 3-4 of this report.

In **employment** 17 cases of violations on SOGI grounds were registered (please see Table 4).

Table 4

Types of violations	Number
biased treatment	7
insults, humiliations of human dignity	5
coercion to leave the job "at will"	5
harassment	5
physical violence of varying severity	3
illegal collection and disclosure of confidential information	3
unlawful dismissal	2
invasion into private life	2
sexual violence	2
unlawful refusal to hire	1
demotion or denial of promotion	1
other violations of labour legislation by the administration	1

In **education** 19 cases of discrimination were registered: harassment from peers (15), insults, humiliation of human dignity (12), biased treatment (5), physical violence (3), underestimation (2), inactivity of the administration (2), illegal gathering and disclosure of confidential information (1), offensive language (1), illegal eviction from housing (1).

In the **medical field** 3 cases of violations on SOGI grounds were recorded: denial of medical care / services or their incomplete provision (3), biased attitude (1).

In **provision of goods and services** discriminatory treatment of LGBT persons was observed in 15 cases: insults, humiliation of human dignity (8), denial of service (4), illegal eviction from housing (4), refusal to rent (4), biased treatment (4), illegal gathering and disclosure of confidential information (2).

Relations with the occupation authorities – 8 cases: insults, humiliation of human dignity (5), extortion (3), illegal gathering and disclosure of confidential information (3), violation of procedural rules (4), biased treatment (3), invasion into private life (1), sexual harassment (1), abuse of power and official authority (2), physical violence (1); compulsory psychiatric treatment (1), failure to provide medical care (1).

Other (military service, family law, state bodies, etc.) – 6 cases:

Types of violations	Number
adoption of illegal decisions / acts	3
homophobic inscriptions / calls	2
denial of service	1

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